The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Sept., 1863.

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Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE

MADE TO ORDER.

Gilding and Engraving.

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Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rater for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq	½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 60	50						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	$1 00	$1 20	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	80
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Changeable once a week.)

	Daily, a week	3 times 2 times a week	1 time a week	Weekly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40	$80 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..$2 25
Marriage Notices..... 75
Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

From the Commercial of Monday.

SALUTATORY.

The leading business men of Pittsburgh have repeatedly consulted together in regard to the establishment of a first-class Daily Paper, that might be a creditable exponent of their Manufacturing, Commercial, Social and Political interests. The present enterprise, started by their capital and superintended by a Committee of themselves, is designed to meet that long-felt want.

Our design is to make the *Daily Commercial* the peculiar advocate of Pittsburgh interests; hence every thing tending to develope the Manufacturing, Commercial and Business interests of our own city shall receive paramount attention. Until this infamous rebellion is ended, we shall devote little attention to merely party politics. We deem it the duty of patriotic citizens to forego their party attachments, while a foreign war, or a rebellion of the magnitude of the present exists. On all such occasions every good citizen should support the Federal and State administrations in defending the National Flag.

We believe that the administrations of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin are both eminently loyal and truly patriotic—both earnestly struggling to suppress this unhallowed rebellion. Thus believing, we shall not use magnifying glasses to detect trivial errors—dust on the chariot wheels of either administration. We will, for the time being,

"Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind."

It will be the study of the Editors to pay particular attention to the Literary tone of the *Commercial*, so as to make it a welcome visiter to the domestic circle. As this department of a Daily and Weekly sheet is necessarily more dependent upon the taste and judgment of its Editors than upon their inventive capacities, they will strive to secure the very best sources of supply, and to make such drafts, only, upon the labors of others as will amuse and instruct, while ministering to a healthy taste.

As our name indicates, it will be our aim to make the columns of the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* interesting and valuable to the Manufacturer, the Farmer and the Merchant. The condition and fluctuations of the Pittsburgh Market, and of all those which furnish us supplies, or take from us our Manufactures and Produce, will be regularly noted and reported with care.

The River and Railroad intelligence, important and interesting to all classes, will be committed to the hands of a special and competent reporter.

Under the *Financial* head will be found the condition of the Money Market, also a carefully corrected bank note list, and timely notices of any new fraud on the paper currency; and whatever else pertains properly to this department.

The *Horticultural* and *Agricultural* departments of our paper will be placed in charge of a gentleman of enlarged experience and acknowledged ability.

In addition to the usual dispatches furnished to the press, we have made ample arrangements to have all news of sufficient interest, transmitted to us by special telegrams from the various political and commercial centres.

Of various projected arrangements for the accommodation and advantage of our subscribers and advertisers, we will not now speak at large. Let it suffice for the present to say that important and expensive improvements are not merely contemplated, but in progress.

We are organizing a corps of able and competent Editors, Reporters, Correspondents and Assistants. When our arrangements are fully complete, we hope to be able to furnish a Newspaper of which every Pittsburgher will feel proud.

THE STATE ELECTIONS are everywhere showing the sterling loyalty of the people, and their determination to support the Administration in the prosecution of the war until rebellion is no more. Vermont has proved true to herself and the Union. California is all right, and gives a handsome majority for the Union candidates. Now let Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Iowa, and Wisconsin follow these noble examples, and the conquering of a speedy peace in rebeldom will be close at hand.

THE BOSTON *Journal* says a number of gentlemen, desirous of promoting the science of further testing the practicability of taking photographs of scenes on earth from an elevated position, have contributed liberally for the purpose of enabling Prof. S. A. King, æronaut, and J. W. Black, photographer, to make experiments. The gentlemen named will soon make ascensions with a baloon from Boston Common, to the height of one or two thousand feet, selecting favorable weather, and keeping the baloon inflated and in use two or three days, and perhaps longer, until a satisfactory result is obtained. Mr. Black has a new camera nearly completed, designed especially for the purpose, which promises to give pictures in a much less time than those ordinarily used. After concluding experiments on the Common it is the intention of Messrs. King and Black to make a trip inland, and take views of some of the suburban villages and other objects of interest.

YELLOW FEVER is said to be raging at Vicksburg.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

President Lincoln is an honest, unsophisticated, straight-forward man. Whether as railsplitter, lawyer, statesman or president, it is all the same. Official dignity, as heretofore understood, has always forbid kings and presidents from saying anything to the outside world except in formal speeches from the throne or annual messages to Congress. But Abraham Lincoln does not love that; nor does he care about concealing his meaning by the use of ambiguous, formal words. When he wants to say anything he likes to talk it right out, much as he used to do when tired of railsplitting, he and John Hanks would sit down and have a talk. Hence his epistle to Horace Greeley; to the Ohio Committee that visited him to have Vallandigham recalled, and to the Illinois Unconditional Union Committee. All these letters are written in the same vigorous, terse, common-sense style. That language has been given man to enable him to conceal his thoughts has never entered the head of Abraham Lincoln. His letters enables him to say several things in positive and unmistakable terms, about which some of his political opponents have made a noise, or some of his own timid friends profess to have fears. We admit that liberal, well-informed men might not need this assurance.

See how he nails to the counter the base coin that the semi-traitor journals have been circulating for the last year, to wit, that repeated offers of compromise had been made to our government:

Now, allow me to inform you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men in authority, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that, if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you.

He thus reaffirms his views of the Emancipation Proclamation:

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in the time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed when it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy.

But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better *after* the retraction than *before* the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the Rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before.

I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the Rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the black soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called "Abolitionism" or with "Republican party politics," but who hold them purely as military opinions.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly.

This vigorous and earnest advocate of Union principles has been heard by crowded audiences in Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Johnstown. On Tuesday he goes to Kittaning, and on Thursday to M'Keesport. Judge Kelly's manner at once assures every hearer that his object is to convince his audience of the correctness of the principles he advocates. He has always been the earliest and most earnest advocate of the employment of the negro in the trench and on the battle field. We do not know how to give a better illustration of his style than by the following extract of his speech of the 6th of July, 1863, in favor of the enlistment of colored soldiers:

"In the gloomy days through which we have just passed, I have been buoyant with hope amounting to faith. Behind the dark and heavy cloud that hung so oppressively near us, I saw, in the rapidly developing Providences of God, the surf promise of victory and peace. During weary, sorrowing months and years of war, we have sighed for "the coming man" who was to bring us these great blessings. We have not found him. Not Butler nor Banks, nor Fremont, nor Grant, nor Rosecrans, nor Meade—though he has insested our quiet Gettysburg with the combined glories of Magenta and Solferino—has shown himself to be the man whose genius and power were to deliver us from protracted war. To admit this is but to admit that our great soldiers are not ubiquituous. Donelson and Vicksburg, each in turn; New Orleans, Port Hudson, and Gettysburg, have each been worthy the attention of a great General. Shall we then cease to hope for him whose coming Hope has so long prophesied? Oh, no! He waits our bidding. He is the Colored Man! He has made Port Hudson the Thermopyle of his race; he occupies and surrounds Richmond; he is ready to intercept Lee's stragglers in the Shenandoah Valley; he occupies the strongholds of Tennessee; he will give you Charleston, which is in his power, and, in distant Texas, he will respond with a joyous "Aye, aye," to your call, and run the Union flag to the top of every staff upon her prairies; he holds at his mercy every acre of Confederate territory; as a chattel, he feeds, clothes and arms every rebel soldier; as a MAN, assured of our sympathy, he will crush every rebel stronghold. Yes, sneer at or doubt it as you may, the negro is the "coming man" for whom we have waited. Give him the chance to attest his nature at all those points around which our white brethren perish, in swamp and hospital, and, throttling and crusing his old oppressor, he will give us speedy victory, and a peace that shall never again be disturbed by civil war."

MR. TRAIN is out against England.

MR. GEORGE A. SALA is collecting materials for a life of Moliere.

GOVERNOR RAMSEY goes this week to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians.

ABOUT one half of the counties in Indiana elect officers this fall.

COL. R. N. HUDSON, of Gen. Fremont's staff, has resigned.

GEN. CASS is so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his 81st year.

MR. PAUL MORPHY intends to return to the United States shortly.

SENATOR JOHN P. HALE is addressing large Union meetings in Maine.

MR. POWERS, the sculptor, has just lost his eldest daughter.

LATE foreign papers announce that Charles Francis Adams and family had left London on a tour to Scotland.

A RECENT letter says the streets of Washington present a vivid panorama of vice and profligacy that is truly alarming.

IT IS STATED on excellent authority that Horace Greeley is to write a History of the Rebellion.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER was left by the steamer Golden City, which sailed from Boston for Brazil on Wednesday.

THE National Shakspeare Committee in England are increasing in strength. Mr. Alfred Tennyson has accepted the office of vice president.

CINCINNATI papers announce the death of Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, an eminent Methodist minister, and from 1832 to 1844 the Western Agent of the Methodist Book Concern.

CHARLESTON.

Progress of the Siege—The Task before Gilmore and Dahlgren—All the Defences Described—Light Thrown Upon Greek Fire—What it is, and of What it is Made—A Terrible and Villainous Compound.

All eyes are still turned to Charleston—the news from which place continues to be of absorbing interest. Appreciating the magnitude of the work, and to explain certain matters about which there is a profound public interest, we append some remarks touching the situation at that point.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF RAPID SUDCESS.

It is not to be supposed, by any means, that, now that Fort Sumter is a mass of ruins, that the immediate capture of Charleston must necessarily be the result.

FORT MOULTRIE.

First in the way of our progress is Fort Moultrie, which is yet in the hands of the rebels, and is a most formidable work. It is necessary to pass and reduce this work, and run the gauntlet of the long line of obstructions, which reaches across the channel from the walls of Sumpter to the shores of Sullivan's Island. It will require immense strategy and skill to progress even so far as this. When these obstructions are passed, the Monitors that may attempt to run up the harbor will be next subjected to a concentrated fire from the water battery of Fort Johnson, from the mortar battery on James Island, from the famous iron-clad battery on Middle Ground, from the battery at Haddrell's Point, (near Mt. Pleasant), and from two nearer batteries, just below Mount Pleasant.

THE ROUTE BY THE SOUTH CHANNEL.

There are three routes by which the fleet may approach Charleston, the first and most feasible of which is the South Channel. In passing this channel the fleet will pass within one mile of the guns of Fort Johnson and the iron fort, and within two miles of Fort Pickens.

THE ROUTE BY THE FOLLY ISLAND CHANNEL.

In case of an attempt to pass to Charleston by the Folly Island Channel, it will still encounter the fire of the iron battery and Castle Pickney, at the distance of one mile. The passage by the other route, the Hog Island Channel, would be difficult, if not impossible on account of the shallowness of the water, and the probability of artificial obstructions.

OBSTACLES BY WAY OF JAMES ISLAND.

The inquiry is general why the United States troops cannot work their way along the south shore of the harbor by way of James Island to the rear of Charleston. The difficulties in the way are the enormous batteries protecting James Island from approach by way of Morris Island. The only practicable march through James Island is over Seabrook Island, by way of Secessionville.

GENERAL BENHAM'S PLAN.

This line of march was determined on by Gen. Benham, but the unexpected bravery of the South Carolina troops in repulsing his attack, prevented the advance from being made as had been determined. By way of Secessionville there is a clear route through an open country to Fort Johnson, which is located between Sumter and Charleston. The defeat of Gen. Benham, and the impossibility of taking Secessionville, has prevented any approaches toward Charleston from that direction.

WORK AFTER TAKING WAGNER AND GREGG.

Even should Gen. Gilmore take possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and the batteries directly facing him on James Island, he would still have an exceedingly hard road to travel through the interminable swamps and morasses which form a natural guard to the approach of Charleston by way of the south shore of the harbor. It will be noticed, also, that the monitors and gunboats cannot approach the city by the creeks between James and Morris Islands and Sumter. The harbor is too shallow for any but light skiffs. There is really but one practical channel into Charleston from the outside harbor—that is, the one between Sumter and Moultrie, which, at that place, divides into several channels. It has been proposed to reach Charleston by way of Sullivan's Island, which would necessitate field operations against, and the investments of Forts Moultrie, Beuregard, and Battery Bee, which are represented as being all but impregnable.

FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG.

Forts Wagner and Gregg, on Morris Island, must be reduced or captured before much practical headway can be made toward the city. Sumter has been reduced; but with almost an equal amount of firing at a shorter distance, it is a fact that but slight impressions are made upon Wagner and Gregg. The reason is, that instead of being a brittle mass of brick and stone, these forts are earthworks, with bomb-proofs, against which cannot-shot and shell seem to make no more impression than firing against the side of a mountain. The power of a ten-inch rifle shot, at the distance of 3,500 yards, is stated to be equal to the blows of 300 sledge-hammers, weighing one hundred pounds each, and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter. It will be seen how easily such a force will crumble down a wall of brick or stone. But it will also be seen that it will have little force against an earthwork. Wagner and Gregg, it is believed, must be taken by assault or regular approaches, as Grant took Vicksburg; and this will be a work of immense danger, and probably involving great loss of life.

THE PROSPECT.

It is clear from the above, that the attack upon Charleston is an exceedingly complex and military problem, and will require all the genius and science that Gen. Gilmore can bring to bear to effect this capture. The fall of Sumter, however, will strike terror to the hearts of the rebels; and its is not to be expected that with their failing cause they will be able to finally keep the Union army from entering the city in triumph. If, however, they should fight with their accustomed boldness, vigor and science, the capture of Charleston, even with Sumter out of the way, will be one of the most difficult feats in all military history.

CAN CHARLESTON BE TAKEN BY LONG-RANGE GUNS?

There is, however, another hope of our more immediate success, by the possibility of firing into Charleston from the point of which we have already possession, in the same manner as Sumter has been taken over the heads of the forces at Wagner and Gregg. By the use of long-range guns and the Greek fire, which in its brief trial proved so effectual, it is hoped that the surrender of the city may be compelled without taking the long line of defence leading to it.

GREEK FIRE.

The Greek fire which Beauregard objects to as a "villainous compound" "unworthy of civilized nations," is a compound of bitumen, naptha and pitch, that burns as well under water or on its surface as on the ground, and therefore cannot be extinguished by common appliances. The Greek fire of history was a weapon of great importance to the Romans for four centuries, during which they preserved to themselves the secret of its composition. The secret of its preparation, it is said, was derived from a native of Heliopolis, Syria, about a thousand years ago. Originally it was thrown in ball or on arrows and spears, around which flax was twisted, saturated with the inflamable compound, and it was poured from walls of cities upon the towers and heads of besiegers. Its most terrible use was on shipboard, where it was pumped out of tubes into the crew of a galley, upon the decks of an enemy, setting fire to all it touched. It was sometimes vomited thro' long copper tubes from the mouths of hideous figures which were set in the prow of fire ships.

In the holy wars of Syria and Egypt, the Mahommedans often used the Greek fire against the Christians, and one of the chroniclers of the time describes it as coming through the air like a winged, long tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning, producing so much light that one might see in the camp as if it had been day. The Knights of St. John, while at Rhodes, made it a grand weapon of their naval combats. The name of Greek fire has been applied to all sorts of incendiary compounds inclosed in shells, and for the purpose of being thrown into cities with the design of firing them. There are several patents out for making it; but the exact method of making and mixing are known only to the inventors. The basis of it is said to be phosphorus, dissolved in bisulphide of carbon.

IT IS NOT MERELY A FIRE, BUT A STENCH.

The bisulphide of carbon is a liquid having all the apparent purity of distilled water and a very high refractive power, but involving an evaporation or combustion the foulest stench known to chemical science—a science which revels in nauseous odors. It has the extraordinary property of dissolving phosphorus freely and preserving it in a fluid state for any length of time when kept from the air. It can be set fire to at a heat as low as that of phosphorus itself. When the shell containing this mixture explodes by percussion or otherwise, the dissolved phosphorus is set on fire and scattered far and wide. Whatever it strikes, it burns for a long time with an almost inextinguishable flame, and ignites all combutsible materials that it touches. At the same time, the bisulphide of carbon throws out its abominable odor, and assists in keeping meddlers at a respectful distance. This, or something like it, is the compound that Gen. Gilmore has commenced to throw at Charleston; and if he continues, he will not be very long in depopulating and burning that city. The best course for Beauregard to take will be, to surrender the city at discretion.

SHOULD BEAUREGARD COMPLAIN.

As for the protest of Beauregard that it is a "villainous compound," that is very true; but the incidents of war are not generally pleasant; and even such materials as lead and iron, when fired directly at living flesh and bones, can hardly be considered other than "villainous." Of course, the purpose of General Gillmore is, to get Beauregard out of Charleston as quickly as possible; and he will naturally take all possible villainous means to do it. If Beauregard desires to stay the villainy, let him strike his flag, and he will be treated civily. It will be well to call the attention of Beauregard to the fact that hot shot was fired at Fort Sumter two years ago, when it was occupied by Major Anderson and his brave little band, and by this means its wooden buildings were fired, and they forced, by fire and smoke, and the tortures of a miniature hell, to make the first surrender to the rebellion. Surely if there is a place that deserves to be burned to the ground by Greek fire or any other "villainous mixture," it is the hotbed of secession, the scene of the first overt act against the Union—Charleston. Let them ponder upon this signal retribution of history, and blame themselves for all they suffer.

THE POTENT WEAPON OF THE WAR.—Every day is adding fresh evidences as to the wisdom of the emancipation policy. A letter from a soldier in Johnston's army, written at Brandon, Mississippi, after declaring that "we are a defeated and ruined people, shorn of our strength, powerless for a successful solution of the problem undertaken—or rather ours was erroneous, the solution has been shown us by a more favored people," adds this significant statement:—"The negro emancipation policy, at which we so long hooted, is the most potent lever of our overthrow. It steals upon us unawares, and ere we can do anything, the plantations are deserted, families without servants, camps without necessary attendants, women and children in want and misery. In short, the disadvantages to us now, arising from the negroes, are tenfold greater than have been all the advantages derived from them earlier in the war."

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

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PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

THE Daily and Weekly *Commercial* can be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at Pittock's, Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice.

THE large edition of the first number of THE DAILY COMMERCIAL was exhausted at an early hour in the day, and we found ourselves unable to supply the demand. This morning we increase the edition, which we trust will be sufficient to meet the public want. It is a source of pride and gratification to learn that the COMMERCIAL meets with universal commendation. Its news and commercial features commend it particularly to the favor of the business community for whose special advantage the enterprise was mainly projected. Let our friends continue to send in their favors.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

In this city, owing to its being so large a producer and manufacturer, general commercial news and pursuits have not attained and received that attention which our local position fairly entitles us. We design (and in this we are encouraged by those who control these columns) to pay full attention to all that is going on, both at home and abroad, and anything to the commercial interests of Pittsburgh will be duly set forth. Arrivals, departures, changes in markets, local and foreign items, enlarging, curtailing, or in any way effecting commercial interests, will be closely watched and receive due attention in these columns. We have been much indebted to friends for favors heretofore—this department cannot be conducted without the continued advice and assistance of the commercial and general business community, and whilst it will be our endeavor to collect the earliest and most reliable intelligence from all the usual channels, we shall still rely upon such favors from those interested, in their power to grant, as will insure us making our commercial news complete, prompt, and reliable.

SOLDIERS VOTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The *Post* and *Gazette* are both mistaken that the first decision given by Judge Woodward was in the case of the contest for the Sheriff's office in Philadelphia. Some nine months before the decision of the Philadelphia case, Judge Woodward gave his decision in favor of his personal and political friend, E. B. Chase, as Prosecuting Attorney of Luzerne county. We shall give a brief historical sketch of the Legislation, on that subject. During the War of 1812 against Great Britain, our legislature passed the first act allowing soldiers to vote, when in actual service. The Revised Election Act of June, 1839, merely copied the old act on this subject, The Pennsylvania troops in Mexico, in 1847, voted for Governor, and perhaps local tickets. These votes were not received in time to be officially counted, except in the election of Governor. We have no doubt that some members of the Duquesne Grays remember of Col. Wyncoop's regiment having voted in Mexico.

In 1861 the army of the Potomac voted, and the acceptance or rejection of their votes led to contests in the Legislature for seats, from the counties of Adams, Luzerne and Philadelphia. Six seats in the House of Representatives depended upon this question. In all these cases the decision of the House was in favor of the constitutionality of the army vote. The act of 1839 leaves the whole responsibility of deciding contested seats upon the committee chosen by lot. Not less than ten of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania argued these cases before the committees. These six committees included most of the lawyers in the House, and the reports of the whole of them were in favor of the constitutionality of the act, allowing soldiers to vote.

In Luzerne county Chase, the defeated Democratic candidate, and his successful competitor, made a stated case, waiving everything else to test the constitutionality of the soldier's vote. The President Judge of that District, J. N. Conyingham, an older and abler lawyer, and Democrat too, gave an exceedingly elaborate opinion, sustaining the constitutionality of the act of 1839. We have ourselves looked into this question fully, and know that it is one of those nicely balanced questions which occasionally arise where the underlying sentiments of the Judge carries off his judgment. We have no doubt such was the case with Messrs. Lowrie and Woodward in this decision. George W. Woodward delivered the opinion on the 22d of May, 1862, which may be found in 5th Wright, page 402. The case of Thompson vs. Ewing, from Philadelphia, was held over so as to give the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia the proceeds of that office for more than a year. We should like to know from Messrs. Woodward and Lowrie why, having ousted the Republican Prosecuting Attorney of Luzerne countyt, hey permitted Ewing, the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia to hold on for nearly another year. We directly charge that this constitutional question is so equally balanced that nothing but [illegible]tility of the Judges to the soldiers [illegible]ver have induced them to decide it [illegible]did. Messrs. Lowrie and Wood[illegible]our wishes and and not your judg[illegible]ments dictated the exclusion of the soldiers' vote.

GOVERNOR CURTIN IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A gentleman from Philadelphia writes:

"The copperheads here are crowing over a great loss to Gov. Curtin in Allegheny county. They say she will not give him over 1,000 majority. In the interior they are said to be flooding the State with pamphlets, purporting to be extracts from the *Gazette*, of your city, and also hand-bills, charging the whipping of white soldiers by your Provost Marshal. These, in fact, appear to be their stock in trade in the interior counties. Now, the only thing needed to insure Gov. Curtin's election, is such a demonstration in your county as will assure his friends in the Eastern and interior counties that Allegheny will do her duty in October."

Well, gentlemen, come out to the McKeesport meeting on the 10th inst., or to the mass meetings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the 16th inst., and we will show you that we are in earnest, and intend to do our full share in electing Gov. Curtin. The voters of this county are probably the most loyal men in the Union. We have too many interests at stake, identified with the prosperity of the Union, to make us hesitate for a moment about supporting Gov. Curtin. His success is giving aid and comfort to the armies of the Union, while the election of George W. Woodward would be giving aid and comfort to the traitors of the South. We know that Woodward has all his life been identified with the ultra school of Democratic politicians, whose success would be a death blow to the interests of Pittsburgh. Our people all understand that Woodward was the nominee of the Frank Hughes clique of copperheads in the Democratic convention. Frank Hughes, up until the 8th ballot, had supported Witte, who was the genuine Vallandigham copperhead, but on Frank's appeal the whole fifty-five votes were transferred to Woodward on Frank's assurance that he was a double-distilled copperhead. Thus presented to the loyal citizens of Allegheny county they will not touch him—no, not with a ten foot pole. They know Gov. Curtin to be identified with the interests which have made Pittsburgh what she is—to be truly and emphatically the soldier's friend—and they will give him such a majority as will astonish the carping copperheads of the East. We do not care how many hand-bills or pamphlets, of the kind spoken of, may be circulated about things here. If they do not produce more effect there than here, the investment to print and circulate them will prove a failure. At all events Allegheny county will do her duty by Gov. Curtin. He embodies the sentiment of loyalty to the Union, and will receive such a vote as he deserves. Woodward has nothing in his past history or present position to recommend him to the people of this county.

WE beg the indulgence of our advertisers for any errors that may appear in their favors, as in the flurry attendant upon the getting out of a new paper, such things will happen. We hope to have everything properly arranged and in its right place in a few days.

ACTIVE and reliable newsmen will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the *Commercial*, but should any be overlooked, those wishing the paper left at their residences or places of business, by leaving their address at the office, No. 72 and 74 Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice, second story, will have it promptly delivered.

DRAFTING CLERGYMEN.

The *Journal of Commerce*, taking for a text the announcement that four clergymen have been drafted in Farmington, reads the American people a sermon on the dangers to which they are exposed by their want of reverence for the church and of respect for the ministry who represent its head. Is there no danger, it asks, "that from our elevated position we may plunge into the lowest state which a people ever know—a state of infidelity and anarchy like that which other nations have passed through, nations less favored than we in birth and growth?" We reply, without hesitation, No. There can be no such danger in the fact that clergymen, like other citizens, are called upon to perform their duty to the state on the battle-field. Undoubtedly the chief business of the minister of Christ is to preach the Gospel; but there are times of national peril, in which everything that is sacred in Government is at stake, when his highest duty, both to God and man, calls him into the ranks against the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

Such a crisis is now upon the country; and the clergy and the people alike approve of the measures against which the *Journal* protests. But it is not true, as the *Journal* asserts, that the general sentiment approves the practice because the idea is prevalent that the clergy have had much to do with the passions which produced the war. We know of several instances in which pastors have entered the service as captains of companies formed chiefly from the church to which they ministered. The heroic conduct of a regiment composed entirely of clergymen on Grant's victorious march from Port Gibson to Jackson, endeared every member of that regiment to his brethren in the church. It is true that the whole country received with intense horror the intelligence that Bishop Polk had changed his robes for the uniform of a general; but that was because he had taken his sword in an iniquitous cause, for the propogation of a monstrous system of crime, and the destruction of civil and religious freedom on this continent. It was a spectacle to make angels weep. But between the act of a minister who becomes a soldier in defense of a terrible evil, and the act of a minister who draws the sword in defense of the liberties of his native land, there is a gulf as wide and deep as that which separates sin from righteousness.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DEATH OF DAVID HARRIES.—About five o'clock last evening Mr. David Harries, one of our active and well-known business men, was in the fourth story of Burckhardt's building, on Sycamore street, west side, between Third and Fourth, and attempted to ascend a ladder into the fifth story to examine some malt, when the ladder slipped and he was precipitated through the hatch-way, falling to the first floor.. The shock was terrible. Several ribs were broken, and extensive internal injuries sustained. Mr. Harries was removed, on a litter, to his apartments in the Burnet House, where he died at eleven o'clock. He was conscious until within a few moments of breathing his last, and from the first believed himself mortally hurt.

It is seldom that so painful a shock has fallen upon this community, in which almost every man was a personal friend of the deceased. He returned on Wednesday from an Eastern tour, leaving his wife on Long Island, where her family reside. The terrible intelligence of her loss will, in her absence, seem all the more sudden and awful. Thursday evening Mr. Harries spent an hour in this office, conversing with his accustomed cheerfulness and spirit of public affairs, and it is almost impossible to realize that he is no longer in the land of the living. He was a gentleman of amiable manners and many excellent traits of character; a man of energy, business tact and integrity, and his melancholy fate has cast a gloom over a very large circle of friends. He was a son of David Harries, Esq., of Dayton, proprietor of the large and widely known brewing establishment of that city, and conducted a similar business here.—*Cin. Com., Sept. 5.*

A PRODIGY.—There is a young man in Lewistown, Pa., who is the prince of radicals in all sorts of pleasure going, who has tended a bar for several years and presided over a drinking saloon for some time, yet who never smoked a cigar or pipe, and never drank a drop of intoxicating liquors, ale, or strong beer during his life.

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

An anglo-rebel manifesto has been issued demanding the interference of England as per contract.

Our Minister in Paris is about to protest against the action of Louis Napoleon.

The order of Red Men paraded the streets of Philadelphia yesterday, 3,000 strong, with banners.

The American ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, was burnt by the Florida, 25 miles south of Kensale.

Another great Bureau of the War Department will soon have young blood injected into its administration.

The sanitary condition of the army is improving very rapidly with the return of cool weather.

The St Louis *Democrat's* Memphis dispatch of the 2d says: Gens. Grant and Thomas have gone to New Orleans.

It is rumored that Gen Banks is going to Texas, and that Gen. Grant will command all the Mississippi river region.

Joe Johnson's army has moved from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction is not known.

All convalescent soldiers of Indiana Regiments at Baltimere and Annapolis hospitals are to be sent to Indianapolis in a few days.

The Troy *Whig* says the entire assets of a recent bankrupt was nineteen children. The creditors acted magnanimously and let him keep them.

The foreign correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that it was the pirate Florida which put into Brest, France, to repair.

A private dispatch, dated Hong Kong, Suly 6, says: "War against Japan by England and France is almost certain. Exchange at Hong Kong is falling."

Admiral Dupont, who was relieved at Charleston by Admiral Dahlgren, was at Morristown, N. J., last week, with his family, and accompanied by Captain R. P. Rodgers.

It is expected that Nevada Territory will come into the Union next winter as a Republican State, and cast her first vote for a Republican government. The Union party has aiike swept California and Nevada.

On Friday a portion of Buford's Cavalry crossed the river at United States Ford, and traversed the rebel country some distance overland, and saw no rebel troops, except a few pickets, who fled when our cavalry appeared in sigh. It is not thought there that the enemy have any troops, save a few cavalry pickets between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan rivers.

A Morris Island letter represents the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender. General Beauregard has resolved to leave it only when in ruins. One of the first of Gillmore's shells thrown into the town, says this letter, entered a house occupied by officers. It killed four of them and destroyed the house. Three shells crossed the city, destroying a big coton depot and other buildings.

The London *Times* of the 28th of August, in its city article, says that there is no belief in the threats of the Washington Government against France in regard to Mexico. The general belief is, that the American people will now be feeble and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Considerates. The probability of a Russia-American alliance, enraged both England and France. The horizon in that quarter is startling.

Maximilian has accepted the throne in Mexico, and will be kept there by Napoleon as Pio Nino was sustained in Rome by French bayonets. Men whose sagacity is unquestioned, predict that before a year expires, France will be thundering at the gates of our Pacific territory. The latest rumors, however, states that Arch Duke Maximillian will decline the Mexican throne.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* of the 6th, says that the rebels Hamilton and Hughes came into Columbia with six hundred men, and Hawthorne with from two hundred and fifty to three hundred were eighty miles from Glasgow. Small squads were two miles nearer Glasgow. The *Journal* thinks this number exaggerated.

Passes for over 50,000 contrabands to go to Washington have been granted since our army came from Maryland. There is scarcely a slave now to be found east of the mountains and North of the Rappahannock except those too old for service or too worthless to enjoy freedom.

A *Times* dispatch, dated Washington, September 6th says:—The statement by the *Times* that Quartermaster General Meigs had been removed by being sent into exile, on inspection, is true. The statement by us that the chief of the Ordnance Bureau had also been removed is likewise true.

A Headquarters dispatch of the 6th, to the *Herald* says:—Prisoners deny that Lee is receiving any large reinforcements, and say that his army is being rapidly depleted by desertion. This is also confirmed by citizens who have come inside of our lines near the vicinity of the river and Culpepper.

A New Orleans letter of August 28th, to the *World*, describes the military and political situation in the Department of the South. The movement on Mobile had undoubtedly been abandoned. There are no indications of such a movement, and the situation of affairs in the army and navy seemed to preclude the possibility of it. Preparations, however, are going forward suggesting a new and interesting campaign.

Confederate forces which since the evacuation of Brashear city, had not been idle on the other side of the bay and along the Teche, were understood to be concentruted for an offensive raid, or invasion through that part of Louisiana, supposed to be held by our forces. Rebel forces were gathered at Martinville, New Iberia, Franklin, and Camp Brisland. The plan of the rebel campaign is stated by deserters as contemplating a march into La Fourche, once conquered by Weitzel, and again recently in the hands of Gen. Banks.

The steamer Planet arrived this forenoon bringing news of the steamer Sunbeam having foundered at sea on the 28th of August, and all on board except the wheelman, were lost; the wheelman lashed himself to a piece of the wreck, and after floating 30 hours washed ashore at Portage, 20, miles distant. The Sunbeam left Superior City on Thursday, and the next morning, during a heavy gale, was lost. The steamer was struck by a heavy sea, which rolled her over on her side. Small boats immediately got off the passengers and crew, when the vessel was struck by another heavy sea and commenced breaking up. A rescued man saw several boats filled with passengers and crew swamp. Soon after leaving the wreck he ascertained all were lost except himself. The Planet picked up portions of the wreck floating about for two miles around where the vessel went down. The passengers and crew numbered thirty names. Those lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Passengers—A. Sherlan and son, A. Cahen, Ontenago. Crew—Dougal, captain; W. A. Gardner, clerk; Thomas F. Healy, first engineer; Patrick and J. O'Donnell, first and second mates, Detroit; W. H. Collins, saloon keeper; P. McHall, cabin boy, Chicago; James Butters, fireman. The scene of disaster was at Lacate, a little north west of Eagle river, ten miles out.

Several foreign journals speak of an invention in Germany, namely, a musical bed, so constructed that by means of a concealed piece of mechanism the pressure of the body produces the softest harmony, which lasts long enough to lull one to sleep. At the head of the bed is a dial with a hand, which can be placed at whatever hour the person wishes to awake, and at the time fixed the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drum and cymbals, loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper.

A deserter from Hampton's brigade represents Lee with his command south of the Rapidan, his lines reaching from the Blue Ridge to the mouth of the Rappahannock. Hampton's Legion is reduced to 120 horses and men. The rebel government is paying $1,200 each for artillery horses. Lee is not receiving enough reinforcements to take the place of deserters.

Kilby Ferguson, a private banker of Indianapolis, sailed for South America a few days ago, taking the assets of the bank with him, and robbing depositors to the amount of $12,000 to $15,000.

There are rumors of troubles in Joseph county, Indiana, where it is said that from 500 to 800 copperheads are armed and in camp to resist the laws.

Advices from Memphis say that Joe Johnston's army has moved from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction is not certainly known, though it is supposed he has abandoned the idea of defending Mobile, and will endeavor to effect a junction with Bragg's army at or near Chattanooga, and that Rosecrans may be set back.

While the Indiana Militia were on drill at Terre Haute, on Friday afternoon, a Dr. Benjamin N. Callings came among the crowd that had assembled, wearing a copperhead breastpin. An altercation ensued between Collings and a soldier of the 43d Indiana, at home on sick leave, named Matt. Brown. The former snapped a pistol at the latter, when Brown drew a revolver and shot his assailant through the heart, causing instant death. Brown gave himself up to the civil authorities, and, after a preliminary examination, was released, the jury deciding that the shooting was done in self-defence.

Three negroes tried before a military commission for the murder of the Bechman family, were hung at Columbus, Ky., September 4th. A scaffold was erected on the hill below Fort Quimby, which was surrounded by the 2d Tennessee and Arkansas, colored, and detachments of the 14th Iowa and 31st Wisconsin Regiments. A large crowd was present including many women. Twenty-five hundred persons were on the ground. At about 11:30 the 16th Regulars arrived with the prisoners, who were seated upon their coffins in a wagon, with their arms tied. The Regulars were then formed in a hollow square about the gallows. The negroes, named Lewis Stevenson, William Racy, James Webb, with a negro chaplain, ascended to the platform, upon which stood Major Rowley and Captain Williams, Provost Marshals. Hymns were sung, prayer offered, the ropes adjusted, and Marshals descended, touched the traps, and the three men hung in the air.

While preparations were going on, the criminals were unexcited and made no demonstrations.

One was instantly killed, and the others struggled a few minutes. After hanging half an hour, they were taken down and buried in the Contraband Cemetery. Seven others are in jail, awaiting approval of their sentence. It is not yet known what will be done with them.

Prenticiana.

Hoops are falling in the Confederacy, because they are so high. The women like them, but they can't afford their present cost. Besides, most of them are of Yankee manufacture.

A young man recently drafted went to Lewiston, Me., to be examined, but he stuttered so badly no one could understand him. He was exempted. But wasn't he drafted to fight and not to talk? Would his gun have stuttered?

Somebody sends us what he calls a sketch of Quantrell's life. We will give nothing for the bloody scoundrel's life—except to the man who will take it.

Sumter is not occupied by our forces simply because it isn't worth occupying. Perhaps there will soon be the same reason for the non-occupancy of Charleston.

John B. Floyd is certainly dead. The devil has his dues, but the gallows is cheated. The devil had better take good care of his pitchfork, or Floyd will steal it.

Charleston has such a horror of fire that she will no doubt object, after her capture, to Gen. Gilmore's walking her streets with a cigar in his mouth.

News and other Items:

A MODERN Munchausen, addicted to humming an air, beginning, "Strike the Lyre," was much surprised when one of his acquaintances, taking him at his word, knocked him down.

THE English have got another war on their hands in New Zealand. The natives of the northern island have begun hostilities, which threaten to be more extensive and formidable than any before encountered.

A RARE DISH.—In the bill of fare at one end of the Hartford hotels, last week, "Fort Sumter Defunct" was printed among the choice dishes. Those who tried it, says the *Press*, said it was cooked with Greek fire, served with Parrotts and garnished with grape sauce.

GENERAL LANE'S SWORD.—The rebels at Lawrence took Gen. Lane's sword, which was presented to him by his regiment after their return from the Mexican war. During the pursuit the General killed the rebel who had it, and recovered it.

As Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, was about taking leave of his mother, who is in the one hundred and second year of her age, he said: "Good-bye, mother; I don't know as I shall ever see you again." Mrs. Eastman, with great astonishment, looked up and exclaimed: "Why, Joel! you don't think you are going to die, do you? My health is remarkably good now a days."

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society of San Francisco, is an organization for the production of native wines and brandies in California. Its capital is $600,000, and the enterprise is in hands which promise successful enterprise. Mr. Haraszthy, the superintendent of the company, is skilled in the manufacture of wines, and recently published an excellent work on wine culture.

EVADING THE REVENUE LAW.—Attempts to evade the internal revenue law have recently come to light in Hampshire county, Mass. One of the largest manufacturers in the county made his monthly returns to the collector for three months, placing his sales for that time at an average of $3,500 per month, when in reality they had averaged from $10,000 to $13,000. At the end of three months the collector added $20,000 to the amount returned, and informed the manufacturer that his oath would not be received in future.

TALKS ABOUT HEALTH—PHYSICAL CULTURE IN OUR SCHOOLS.—An earnest spirit is abroad. Parents and teachers are alarmed. The pale faces and drooping forms of our children leave no room for indifference. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," is heard from lips not accustomed to classical quotations.

Among girls a most sensible change in dress is observed on every hand. The arms and shoulders are covered; the lower extremities and feet substantially protected; while the promenade, saddle, and gymnasium are increasingly popular. Ventilation was never so earnestly discussed, and the inventors of ventilating apparatus assure us that the interest does not terminate in discussion.

But standing at the head of an incorporated institution—the Boston Normal Institute for Physical Education—whose function is the training of teachers of gymnastics I have an excellent opportunity to know of the deep anxiety and earnest purpose among the managers of the better class of schools. The Quakers—those determined but most conservative educators—have several representatives of either sex in the present normal class, preparing, in considerable part to carry forward the work of physical training in the Quaker schools of Philadelphia.

Indeed it may be truly said that there is hardly a school in the country not more or less aroused to the pressing importance of a scientific and thorough training of the body. Some of the larger ladies' seminaries employ a teacher who is exclusively devoted to this specialty, while another class employs a teacher part of the time.

The good work goes on, at once a sign and promise of the better era when the training of the young—that staple task of the race—shall be integral and symmetrical; thus preparing the human soul for an easy and complete adoption of that higher life which comes from above.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.—A correspondent in Washington furnishes the Louisville *Journal* with the following interesting and important news from Dixie. He says:

A gentleman, whose name is withheld because of trouble likely to result to relatives, has arrived here from Richmond, where he has resided the greater part of his life, though a native of Baltimore. He is truthful and intelligent, and his statements are entitled to full reliance, for he makes no pretentions to tell what the rebels are doing or are about to do—regarding all such stories as mere speculation, negatived almost always by the secrecy with which the rebels conduct everything. All that came under his personal observation is of interest.

He escaped, after perilous undertakings to evade the wholesale conscription now going on. Men, he says, are now taken wherever they may be found by the provost guard, and, unless well known, are not given a day in which to arrange their affairs. None escape, no substitutes being allowed. Those who are lame, or have lost a limb, are seized with the rich and poor alike, and sent to do some duty not purely military, so that an able-bodied man can be spared from that sphere. Nothing, he adds, could be more unpopular, even if the late Federal victories had not covered the South with gloom, than this universal conscription.

It is creating a wide-spread dissatisfaction that must eventually lead to a feeling everywhere like that throughout North Carolina. Of the existence of a Union sentiment even in Richmond, he is quite confident, and mentions the name of several, who, like himself, have been looked on with suspicion. The utter worthlessness of Confederate scrip is causing a vast deal of distrust, the market, being constantly flooded, by the fact that it is all afloat in efforts to convert it into real estate, &c.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn have not been executed, and it is now thought that they will not be. He states that John Minor Botts is on his farm near where Lee's army is at present, but has never taken the oath of allegiance to the rebels. The defenses around Richmond have been very much strengthened during the past year.

ONE GOOD FEATURE IN THE REBEL MORGAN.—This individual, who is now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, because of his purposeless raid through Indiana, and that State, has, although he has got his head shaved, a streak of chivalry about him. We are informed by a United States army officer that when he reached Versailles, Ripley county, this side of the Ohio line, he found in the safe of the clerk's office three thousand dollars done up in packages, sent home by soldiers in our ranks fighting for their country and our own glorious flag, to their families. Morgan had the money in his hands, but, understanding from whom it was, and what was its destination, immediately returned it, remarking that if it was Uncle Sam's money he would take it, but never would he plunder any brave man in the field, conscienciously performing his duty as he understood it. There is a streak of honor and chivalry about this "thief" called Morgan, as we have before remarked.

THE love entertained by certain wild young men for their aged parents, as developed by the draft, is astonishing. Young men who had, as was supposed, not only neglected to aid in supporting their mothers, but had been a burden upon them, finding themselves drafted, claimed exemption on the ground of being the sole dependant of an aged mother. The Providence *Press* has heard of one lady whose drafted son strove to get his exemption on this ground who declared that she could, as heretofore, support herself without any of his aid, and she hoped he would be made to go. Nice old lady, that.

A GIRL in Milwaukee for a number of days openly promenaded the streets dressed in men's clothes, and so completely disguised as to escape detection by the most expert officers. She even met her own brother, and inquired about the family, he not dreaming that he was talking to his sister.

GRAND COUNCIL N. U. L., FOR ALLEGHEN COUNTY.—This Council will meet every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at headquarters, WILKINS' HALL. Delegates are requested to be regular in attendance. [se8:3t

A UNION MEETING will be held in ROBINSON'S HALL, Lawrenceville, on this TUESDAY EVENING, September 8, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. M. A. Woodward and others will address the meeting. se8

THE UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

CASPER GANG, Third Ward, Allegheny,
RICHARD PERRY, Monongahela Borough,
D. B. FERGUSON, Lower St. Clair tp.,
JOHN K. BROWN, Second Ward Allegheny,
D. O'NEILL, Second Ward. Pittsburgh,
SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., Fourth Ward, Allegheny.
SAML. BARCLAY, 7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES, 4th Ward, do.,
M. B. MITCHELL, Penn township,
SAMUEL F. BARR, Lawrenceville,
R. H. PALMER, Jr., Peebles township,
F. C. NEGLEY, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh,
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin township,
JAMES BAXTER, Reserve do.,
FRANK McCLELLAND, Crescent township,
JAMES DICKSON, Neville township,
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum,
WILLIAM BRICKELL, Richland township,
H. C. MACKRELL, Esq., 9th Ward, Pittsburgh,
A. McTIGHE, Third Ward, Pittsburgh,
ARTHUR HOBSON, 4th Ward, Allegheny,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, Manchester,
GEO. W. BACKOFEN, 3d Ward, Pittsburgh.

JAS. PARK, Jr.,	JAS. MARSHALL,
JOS. DILWORTH,	JOHN GRAFF,
WM. HERSH,	CAMPBELL HERRON,
B. F. JONES,	JAS. L. GRAHAM,
W. F. JOHNSTON,	T. M. MARSHALL,
WM. PHILLIPS,	THOS. M. HOWE,
J. F. JENNINGS,	JAS. M. COOPER,
J. McD. CROSSAN,	WM. LITTLE,
THOS. S. BLAIR,	N. VOEGTLEY, Sr.,
H. A. WEAVER,	THOS. McKEE,
C. W. BACHELOR,	JOHN P. PEARS,
JOS. PLUMMER,	THOS. M. BAYNE,

JAS. McAULEY.

J. C. BROWN, of Pittsburgh, Chairman.
J. H. STEWART, Collins tp., Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Finance—A. M. BROWN, D. O'NEILL and J. H. STEWART.

Printing—D. B. FERGUSON, D. O'NEILL and SAMUEL BARCLAY.

On Meetings and Speakers—H. C. MACKRELL, 114 Fifth street; JAMES BAXTER, 117 Third street; SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., 130 Fourth street; R. H. PALMER, Jr., Pitttp.; JOHN K. BROWN, 183 Federal street, Allegheny; D. B. FERGUSON, 84 Fifth street.

Persons desiring to hold Union Meetings in the various election districts throughout the county, will be furnished with Speakers by calling on any of the above named Committee.

The Union Must and Shall be Preserved.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

AT

M'KEESPORT,

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF Western Pennsylvania will assemble at M'KEESPORT,

ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,

at 2 o'clock p. m., to consult and deliberate upon the state of the country. Every man willing to live under and sustain the good old flag, is earnestly requested to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the people:

HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. G. V. LAWRENCE,
THOS. HOWARD, Esq.,
J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq.,
T. M. MARSHALL, Esq.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. P. C. SHANNON,
COL. J. B. CLARK,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.

GIVE ONE DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe, C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; H. A. Weaver, John M'D. Crossan, Pittsburgh; John F. Dravo, Mifflin; Benjamin Coursin, Elizabeth; W. F. Harrison, Samuel Milliken, M'Keesport; John J. Muse, Versailles.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. C. P. Markle, West Newton; H. Blackstone, Esq., Connellsville; R. R. McQuiston, Coultersville; John E. Shafler, Elizabeth; Sam'l Walker, Elizabeth; Benj. Coursin, Elizabeth tp.; G. H. Tower, Elizabeth; Frank Patterson, Elizabeth tp.; Capt. Samuel Carr, Elizabeth tp.; Daniel Sarver, West Elizabeth; Wm. O'Neil, West Elizabeth; Joseph Wilson, Jefferson tp.; John C. Risher, Mifflin tp.; John Willock, Mifflin tp.; John B. Corey, Versailles tp.; Capt. Ben. Wood, Versailles tp.; George Finley, Collins tp.; Capt. C. W. Batchelor, Peebles tp.; Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Lower St. Clair tp.; John F. Herron, James C. Gray, Pitt. tp.; Wm. Little, Daniel O'Neil, Robert Mackey, Wm. M. Hersh, Wm. M. Hartzell, Wm. A. Lare, Pittsburgh; John F. Jennings, James Park, jr., Allegheny city; Wm. Bushee, Samuel Fritch, A. C. Critchlow, Thomas Penny, Harvey Berry, M'Keesport. se7

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

W. S. JACKSON,

117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,

1e8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. se8:1y

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of

Oil of Vitrol and Aqua Ammonia.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

S. K. RODGERS,

LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,

No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.

Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

PITTSBURGH

MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Corner PENN and ST. CLAIR streets.

Mr. EDWIN SHERATT intends commencing two classes on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1863, one of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening, each class to meet twice a week, viz: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½. Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bassin Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with glee chorus and church music.

Terms for either class, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training $15 per quarter, of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.

Further information furnished at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, where circulars may be had. se8:1w

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.

NEW DISCOVERY.

From J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles, they are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle venders who aspire to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by J. DIAMOND, 29 FIFTH street, Post Building.

N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters. se8

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

J. M. BURCHFIELD,

Northeast corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, has opened his second supply of

New Fall Dress Goods,

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS and
MERINOS.

NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

PURVIANCE'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

Corner Fifth and Market streets,

2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF EVERY STYLE,

PLAIN OR COLORED,

from the popular

CARTE DE VISITE to

CABINET and LIFE SIZE.

Mr. PURVIANCE

Would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.

Prices Moderate,

and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S, Nos. 74 and 76 Market Street,

Comprising DRESS GOODS, of every description;
BLACK and WHITE DRESS PLAIDS, TAN, BROWN and PURPLE ALPACAS, very cheap.
BARRED FLANNELS, very cheap, PLAIN BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest stock in the city.
A very fine stock of STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS, HOME MADE FLANNELS, White and Grey,
Very heavy TWILLED FLANNELS, all colors, RED, WHITE, YELLOW, GREY and BLUE FLANNELS,
Just opened and very cheap, PLAID CASSIMERES for Boys' Wear; BLACK DOESKINS for Mens' Wear; MOURNING GOODS, a very full line; HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, every description; new PLAID SHAWLS, for Ladies, Misses and Children, just opened this day.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO., Sign of the Bee Hive. se7

TO THE LADIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. C. McCULLOCH,

No. 81 MARKET STREET,

Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON,
HEAVY COTTON,
AND MERINO HOSE.

Also, Gloves and Undergarments at OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Second night of the talented actress, MISS SUSAN DENIN, who will appear as the dashing "Lady Gay Spanker."

This TUESDAY EVENING, will be performed Bourceault's admired five act comedy of

LONDON ASSURANACE.

Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Susan Denin.
Grace Harkaway.....Annie Eberlie.
Chas. Courtley.....C. Loveday.
Meddle.....J. O. Sefton.
Dolly.....H. Lewis.
SONG.....Miss Becket.

To conclude with

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Splash.....Mr. Sefton.
Capt. Mandeville.....Mr. Loveday.
Aurillo.....Anne Hyatt.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

At eleven o'clock Monday morning, the adjourned June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., resumed its session. District Attorney Kirkpatrick had arranged to have taken up the case of the Commonwealth against Miss Elizabeth Beatty, charged with the murder of her seducer, John McCormick, but, through some misapprehension, the counsel for the defence were not ready, and the case was postponed until to-day at two o'clock.

THE CASE OF D. O'NEILL AND G. E. SHAW.

The first jury trial was the cross actions Commonwealth vs. George E. Shaw and Same vs. D. O'Neill, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. The reading community is without doubt acquainted with the particulars out of which these suits originated, as they were fully ventilated through the newspapers at the time of their occurrence. The following testimony was elicited on the trial of the case yesterday:

D. O'Neill testified that on the night of the 27th of May, between eight and nine o'clock, he was sitting in the Broadway Saloon in conversation with Mr. W. H. M'Carthy, when the defendant, Mr. Shaw, came in and asked M'Carthy to drink; M'Carthy replied that he had a friend, when Shaw replied, using an opprobrious epithet as to his friend; witness turned to M'Carthy and asked him what Shaw said, and before he received any answer the latter approached him; witness said to Shaw not to strike him while he was sitting, and while he was in the act of rising from his seat, the defendant struck him a powerful blow in the mouth, knocking off two teeth, and injuring his lips and head to such an extent that he had to keep in the house for two or three days. After receiving two or three blows from defendant, witness drew a small pocket-knife, and with the small blade struck at him; witness did'nt recollect whether he struck with the knife more than once; he was so much confused and excited that he did not know how often he struck, but did'nt think more than once or twice.

W. C. M'Carthy testified that between nine and ten o'clock he and Mr. O'Neill were sitting in the Broadway Saloon, on Fifth street, when Mr. Shaw came in; Mr. Shaw asked witness to drink, which he declined; he imagined that Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Neill detested each other, and thought something was brewing when the opprobrious epithet was used, witness thought by Mr. Shaw; as witness was rising from his chair, Shaw pushed him aside, and the next he saw was Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Shaw fighting; it was a bar room squabble, and nothing manly; could not tell who struck the first blow; saw blood flowing down Shaw's face; also from O'Neill's mouth.

George E. Shaw testified that on the evening of the 27th of May, previous to retiring to bed, he went into the Broadway Saloon for a glass of sherry; he saw Mr. O'Neill and Mr. M'Carthy sitting in the room, and motioned to M'Carthy to come and take a drink; he heard O'Neill hissing at him an opprobious epithet; witness walked up to him and resented the expression to O'Neill; Mr. O'Neill remarked he wouldn't strike him whilst sitting; witness told him to et up on his legs; O'Neill got up and pulled his hand out of his pocket; O'Neill then rushed at him with a knife, and witness struck at him to prevent the blade going into his head; as it was, his mouth was gashed, and he found a portion of the blade in his head, back of the left ear; think the blows were simultaneous; witness did not strike the first blow; he would scorn to do it.

F. W. Smith, who was in Mr. Shaw's employ at the time of the difficulty, testified to having witnessed Mr. Shaw's wife pulling a piece of a knife blade out of his head shortly after the occurrence.

The testimony in the case was closed here when M. Swartzwelder, Esq., addressed the jury in behalf of Mr. Shaw, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., on behalf of Mr. O'Neill. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of State against D. O'Neill, and a verdict of guilty of assault and battery only in the case of State against Mr. Shaw.

Peter Lehberger was tried on two indictments for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Ann Pelling. Verdict of guilty on one indictment, and defendant sentenced to pay costs, and in the other case, not guilty, prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

Anthony Lehberger was also placed on trial for an assault and battery on the same prosecutrix, Mary Ann Pelling.

Jacob Elsessor, who had plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, at the March term, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of ten days.

Jacob Fraunhaltz, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, having plead guilty, was also sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo ten days imprisonment.

After disposing of a number of trifling surety of the peace cases, the Court adjourned to meet this morning.

A Grand Union Mass Meeting at Johnstown.

Another grand demonstration of the Union men of Johnstown and vicinity came off at the Public Square, on Saturday evening, September 5th, 1863. The immense audience was addressed at length by J. J. Siebeneck, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Hon. William D. Kelly, of Philadelphia. Our German friends were out in strength to hear their fellow-countryman, Mr. Seibeneck. He spoke to them in their own language, and for over an hour held them spell-bound by his native eloquence and irresistible arguments. His speech was a most telling one, as was evidenced by the frequent plaudits of his countrymen, and will be heartily responded to on the second Tuesday of October, by a largely increased Union vote. Mr. S. retired amid enthusiastic cheers for the Union.

The Hon. William D. Kelly was then introduced, and held the vast assemblage for upwards of two hours completely enrapt by his extraordinary powers as an orator and debater. The working classes were out *en masse*, and the Judge's address was peculiarly adapted to them. The constant applause of the "horny fisted" yeomanry, gave satisfactory evidence of the manner in which his remarks were received. He reviewed the history of our Government from its organization down to the present time, and compared its unprecedented growth in all things calculated to build up a great and powerful nation, with the snail like movements of the governments of the Old World. England and France were jealous of our upward and onward tendency, which accounted for the *quasi* support given Jeff. Davis and his confederacy. They wished the destruction of the Union and with it the American idea of man's capacity for self-government, and that leading Northern sympathisers were aiding in the work of destruction that they might rise to power over the ruins of a once great and glorious Union. At a late hour the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge, and three more for J. J. Siebeneck, Esq. and Hon. Wm. D. Kelly.

Escaped East Tennessee Conscripts

Two conscripted East Tennesseans, who managed to make their escape from Lee's army, arrived in our city yesterday morning, en route for their homes. These men were conscripted, with two others, in a small place in East Tennessee, some two month since, and immediately after being taken into the custody of the conscripting officer they were confined in close quarters for some four weeks. They were finally sent under guard to Lee's army, but while on the way in Maryland they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the soldiers having them in charge, and managed to get clear from rebeldom. One of them was taken from a sick bed, and each has a wife and one child, whom they are exceedingly anxious to be with. They declare that if their families are to perish from starvation their place is with them, and they express themselves delighted with the prospects of a speedy deliverance from rebel thraldom, now that Burnside has advanced his army and occupied Knoxville. As these unfortunate victims of rebel tyranny were in needy circumstances, their immediate wants were supplied by the Subsistence Committee, and passage westward provided for them.

Destructive Fire in Mifflin Township.

—The barn destroyed by fire on Sunday night, which we noticed in yesterday's *Commercial*, was the property of Mr. William Cox, farmer, residing in Mifflin township, near the City Poor Farm, on the south side of the Monongahela river, The barn was struck by lightning, which set the hay on fire and penetrated so deeply into the hay-mow that all efforts to extinguish it were unavailaing. The barn, which was a very large one, was filled with wheat, hay and oats of the new crop, all of which were destroyed. A shed some distance from the barn, in which was stored about one hundred and thirty-five tons of old hay, was also destroyed. Mr. Cox has nothing left to tell of his agricultural labors the past season, excepting the corn in the ear and potatoes in the ground. He also lost a large quantity of farming implements by the names. The loss, it is thought, will amount to about $5,000, on which Mr. Cox had an insurance of some $1,500.

Caution to Builders.—Our attention has been called to the fact that builders in repairing the fronts of stores and dwellings throughout the city are not sufficiently careful of where they deposit their rubbish. The blocking up of the pavement and the entire street with rubbish, is a violation of the city ordinance, and parties guilty of such prohibition would do well to take heed, or they will have to suffer the penalty.

Pittsburgh One Hundred Years Ago.

In conducting a paper devoted to Pittsburgh interests, we shall occasionally notice facts connnected with our early history. Early in 1763, the treaty of Paris had been signed, by which France and Spain ceded to Great Britain all their claim in America east of the Mississippi River. During the eight years' war that had thus ended, there had been fought in this vicinity the battles of Fort Necessity, Braddock's Field, and the surrender in November '58 of Fort Duquesne. In 1759 and '60 the English Government had erected Fort Pitt, which, in the language of a letter written from this point, "was said to be so formidable a fortification as will to the *latest posterity secure the British Empire on the Ohio.*" In fact, the most self-complacent Pittsburgher in reading the events of those days, should be satisfied with the importance attached to this point by the three leading Empires of Western Europe. To secure the valley of the Ohio, to which this was admitted to be the key, France and Spain had waged a long, expensive, and, as the result proved, a disastrous war. To repel this attempt, the Colonies and the mother country had organized the expeditions of Col. Washington in 1754, Gen. Braddock in 1755. Gen. Forbes in 1758, to secure this point, had expended on Fort Pitt nearly £60,000, equal in our money to $300,000. These efforts of one hundred years ago, in the blood and treasure expended, fall but little below the expenditures of our National Government to suppress the infamous rebellion now raging in our Southern country. They, however, in February, 1763, had terminated, as we hope ere long this rebellion will terminate, by the triumph of the Anglo Saxon cause. But the stilling of the tempest in Europe did not extend to the primeval forests of America.

The year 1763 was the outbreak of a terrible Indian war in Western Pennsylvania. In the county of Cumberland alone, which then included all this region, not less than 4,000 hardy Pioneers had left their log cabins and fled into forts and blockhouses to protect themselves against the tomahawk of the savage. The brilliant campaign of Colonel Boquet, who during the months of July and August, 1763, had marched his gallant army to this point and on his way relieved the garrisons of Forts Bedford and Legonier, and defeated the savages at Bushy Run, had given temporary relief to the settlers around Fort Pitt. In September, 1763, Fort Pitt rejoiced in the rule of Colonel Henry Boquet, who next to General Washington, possessed more remarkable military resources than any other General ever identified with our local history. We do not believe that full credit has ever been given to Colonel Boquet for the daring and high military skill evinced in the two remarkable campaigns of 1763 and 1764. Of all the European officers who ever encountered the Indians, he best knew how to cope with them on their own chosen battle fields. He could penetrate their cunningest manœuvres and frustrate their deepest laid plans. We have not space this morning—but will occasionally recur to this theme, Pittsburgh one hundred years ago, to make our readers appreciate the toils and hardships of those who then laid the foundation of prosperous Pittsburgh as she now is; and we hope of the still more prosperous Pittsburgh as she will be a hundred years to come.

The City Indicted for Nuisance.

At the June term of Court of Quarter Sessions, the grand jury returned a true bill against the city of Pittsburg for nuisance, owing to the impassable condition of Second street, between Market and Wood. Mr. White, city solicitor, drew the attention of the Court to the matter yesterday morning, and stated that Councils had already taken steps for the thorough repair of the street. Mr. Kirkpatrick was willing that the case should be dismissed if the city removed the nuisance and would pay the costs. Judge Sherrett, after referring to the act of Assembly in such cases, decided the case was one for adjudication in the District Court, and ordered the case to be so certified.

Musical Institute.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Edwin Sherratt, who has been for some years a teacher of music in our public schools. Mr. Sherratt has just returned from the East, where he learned much useful information in his profession, and as he is an apt teacher, we anticipate he will have a successful season at his Pittsburgh Musical Institute, which he has opened above the Mercantile Library Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Bassini's vocal training will be the principal method taught by Mr. Sherratt, and as he will organize two classes on Tuesday next at his rooms, we commend the opportunity to those desiring a complete vocal education.

High-handed Outrage.—On Saturday, the recruiting officer stationed at Johnstown, by order of the Provost Marshal for the District, arrested a deserter, who was subsequently rescued from him by a crowd of secession sympathizers. While at his supper at the Scott House, some dozen rowdies got the recruiting officer outside, and commenced a brutal assault upon him, during which the officer managed to put three of his assailants *hors du combat*. The rowdies were too many for him, however, and, although he snapped his revolver at them several times, which failed to explode, they gave him a cowardly and brutal beating. The secession element in Johnstown is very strong, and serious disturbances may yet occur should not the strong arm of the law be interposed to prevent them.

Mercer Union Nominations.—The Union Convention of Mercer county, which was held last week, nominated the following ticket: Senate, J. C. Brown; Assembly, Charles Koonce; Prothonotary, Wm. H. Alexander; Sheriff, John W. McKinney; Treasurer, F. H. Conse; Register and Recorder, George Moore. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, the fourth declaring—"That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism of the Chief Executive of the State of Pennsylvania; that his untiring and efficient services in sustaining the National Administration in its prosecution of the war; his solicitude for the comfort of the soldiers battling for the liberties and firesides of the citizens at home, merit, as they will undoubtedly receive, the approval of all loyal and liberty-loving people of this State."

Educational.—The Directors for the Third Ward schools, Allegheny, on Saturday, elected the following teachers for the ensuing year, Principal—Milton B. Goff. Assistants—Misses Proudfoot and Oglesby. Grammar Department—Mrs. R. E. Irwin, and Miss Wakeham. Assistants—Misses Frazier, Black and Milligan. Medium Department—Misses Farley, Hunter, Hawkes and Lecky. Primary Department—Misses Ashworth, Burchfield, Slatter, Lawrence, Renwick, Rowland and Mrs. Campbell. The total number of pupils enrolled for the year ending June 1st, 1863, was 1,914.

Copperhead Meeting.—A correspondent writes us that a meeting of so-called Democrats, but in reality secession sympathisers, was held in Temperanceville last week, at which the principal speaker declared that rather than lend his aid to this "abolition, wooly-headed administration in its arbitrary arrests he would go over to the Jeff. Davis government and take the oath of allegiance." This declaration was loudly applauded, followed by cheers for Vallandigham. Verily, such talk from the supporters of Woodward will do good service for the loyal party.

Disgraceful Row.—Three quite respectable looking young men got into a difficulty on the wharf yesterday afternoon, through the influence of liquor, and behaved so outrageously that the citizens in the neighborhood had to send for the police to arrest them. They were taken before the Mayor, who imposed a small fine upon each of them, upon payment of which they were discharged.

Common Pleas.—The Court of Common Pleas met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when the jury in attendance was discharged and a new *venire* ordered. The Court then adjourned till the first Monday in October.

Death of a Physician from Violence.

Dr. Francis McGrath, a well known physician of the Third ward, died yesterday afternoon at his residence on Fifth street, it is alleged from injuries received in a difficulty with his brother-in-law. From an information made before Alderman Kelly, we learn the following particulars relative to the affair:—It appears that on Tuesday afternoon last, the Doctor was asleep in bed in the third story of his dwelling, when his brother-in-law. James Boyland, came up to the room; the Doctor asked him why he came up there, and told him to go down stairs and he would be down presently; Boyland then called the Doctor a vile name and struck at him; then commenced a struggle, which resulted in Boyland throwing the Doctor over the bannisters on the third story to the story below; in the struggle, the bannisters were broken. The Doctor received injuries on his head, right shoulder and in the side; of the latter injury he complained very much. Since then he has been confined to his house by his injuries, till death stepped in and relieved him of his suffering. The Doctor sent for Alderman Kelly very soon after the difficulty, and made the information alluded to against Boyland, who has not yet been arrested. Such are the particulars of the case as we learned them, and until a proper investigation of the matter is made by those who have authority to do so, we have no comments to make.

Singular Larceny Case.—A farmer from South Fayette township, named Zadock Breeden, had a pocket-book containing forty-five dollars in Crawford county money, with the exception of a Pittsburgh $5, the proceeds of a load of hay, stolen from him yesterday afternoon in the Diamond. It appears that he laid his pocket-book on the window-sill of the Black Bear Hotel, while he was engaged in loading his wagon with salt. Two young men were standing near at the time, and while Mr. Breeden's attention was diverted from his money, they seized the book and made off. He immediately started in pursuit of the parties, and overhauled one of them named Luke Dennigan, in a clothing store, where he had purchased a suit of clothes for $18, paying for the same in Crawford county money and a Pittsburgh $5 note. The parties had evidently made a fair divide of their booty, but Dennigan alone has been arrested. Information of the larceny was made before Alderman Donaldson, who committed Dennigan for trial.

Deserted.—Robert Bailey, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, whose mother some time since endeavored to have him discharged on *habeas corpus* from service in the 17th United States Infantry, while being taken on to his regiment from which he deserted, managed to make his escape from Sergeant Harrold, at Harrisburgh, on Satureay. Bailey had been placed in irons, but he plead so hard to be unfettered that Sergeant Harrold in his kindness, took his irons off, and extended his liberty of motion, for which kindness Bailey took the largest liberty possible, and is now again a deserter.

Union Club Organized.

On Friday last, the Union men of the county organized a club for the conduct of the campaign, when the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Thomas M. Howe; Vice President, J. Harrison Sewell, Esq.; Secretary, M. A. Woodward; Treasurer, Thomas Steel; Directors, Col. Wm. Phillips, Hon. H. A. Weaver, N. P. Sawyer. We understand that the club have secured Wilkin's Hall, which will be open every evening during the campaign. The latest news from all quarters will be bulletined each evening for the information of the public, who are cordially invited to visit the hall.

Important to Suitors and Attorneys.—At the request of District Attorney Kirkpatrick, we would state for the benefit of those having business with the Criminal Court, that the cases to come before the Court will be taken up in the order of the printed list, published some two weeks since. The cases set down for trial were to consume four weeks' time, but Mr. Kirkpatrick has determined that the business of the term shall be put through in one half of that time. For instance, the cases set down for the first two weeks will be tried during the present week, and the cases put down for the other two weeks will be taken up in their order and disposed of next week. Parties having business with the Court will do well to make a note of this information, and be ready to proceed with their business whenever it is called up.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

The popularity and stability of this Life Insurance Company is, beyond all doubt, greater than any Life Insurance Company in this country. The number of Policies issued within the last few months has exceeded that of any previous year. Forty shares of its capital stock which sold at par value, fifty dollars, at its organization, sold a few weeks since in New York, at two hundred and twenty dollars, being an increase of one hundred and seventy dollars. This Company has a greater variety of modes of taking Policies than any other represented in this community, and affords to a person of moderate means a greater opportunity of taking out larger trusts than any other Company. As for instance, a person at 32 years of age, by paying $67 yearly, can secure a life policy of $5,000 on his or her life. Persons desiring information on this all important subject, can have the whole system explained by calling on the Manhattan's Agent and Attorney, H. L. Ringwalt, 67 Fourth street.

Theatre.—Miss Susan Denin made her first appearance at the Theatre this season, last evening, and was well received by a large and fashionable house. Her rendition of "Romeo" was a very clever one, and judging from the repeated plaudits of the audience, gave great satisfaction. To-night she will appear as the sprightly "Lady Gay Spanker," in Boucicaults play of "London Assurance." Miss Denin will have a better opportunity of displaying her artistic ability as "Lady Gay," than in the difficult character of "Romeo."

Plead Guilty.—Frederick W. Smith charged with assault and battery, on oath of D. O'Neill, yesterday plead guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Smith was engaged in the difficulty between Messrs. Shaw and O'Neill, reported in the court proceedings, and in which the latter struck O'Neill. Smith was ordered to appear for sentence on Saturday morning next.

Licenses Refused.—The Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday refused to grant licenses to sell liquor to the following individuals. George Grow, Roni Hengis, and Geo. Haegle of Harrison township, and Edward Stokes, of Jefferson township. Remonstrances had been filed against their petitions.

Sanford's Minstrels.—This famous troupe of minstrels will visit our city shortly, and give a series of their inimitable entertainments. The company has been re-organized for the season, and now embraces more minstrel talent than ever before.

In the City.—Major Allison, Paymaster United States Army, arrived in the city yesterday, from Wheeling, and immediately proceeded to pay the soldiers in the hospitals. He will to-day commence paying the Provost Guard and other troops in the city.

The National House.—Visiters to the thriving borough of McKeesport will find the National House, on Fifth street, a first class sojourning place. The proprietor, Mr. Kleinman, keeps a famous larder, and has fine accommodations, and, in fact, is just the man who knows how to keep a hotel.

Gov. Curtin arrived in the city by the midnight train, and will leave this morning at seven o'clock for Kittanning, to address the mass convention of Union men which is to assemble there to-day.

Libel Cases.—The cases of James P. Barr, Chas. McKnight and Geo. E. Shaw, indicted for libel, will be called up, most probably, in the Criminal Court this morning.

Larceny.—Alderman Taylor yesterday committed for trial, one John McVay, charged with stealing some twelve dollars from John O'Donnell.

THIEVING AT NEWPORT.—The Providence *Journal* says: "A general system of thieving seems to have been instituted in Newport. The principal sufferers thus far are among the occupants of the hotels, several of whom have been robbed of watches, jewelry, &c. The Ocean House furnishes the largest share of the victims, though the other public houses have by no means escaped. The loss of more than two thousand dollars has been reported within a few days at a single house. Suspicion seems to rest upon the servants, some of whom have already been detected."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The demand for Money on loan is light, at the present time; good paper taken at low rates. Money lenders find it difficult to invest at any figure that approximates their old standard, and they are constantly on the look out for other fields of operation. A great amount of money has, within a few weeks, been ventured in Petroleum, but now that article is so advanced in price they have concluded to abandon it, until it subsides to a safer point.

Stocks here are so quietly dealt in,—when there are any changing hands,—that it is next to an impossibility to obtain exact quotations. Almost all our Railroad stocks are sold in New York, and it is there we have to look for prices. Last week was a feverish one in the Stock market. Parties who had purchased at high rates became timid and sold in a fright, but when they found that the new loan required to be made by the government was more likely to bring ease than stringency to the money market, they turned round and bought back again those stocks they had parted with last Tuesday and Wednesday. Stocks have consequently rallied and are firm at their former high rates.

Our advices from New York to-day inform us that Gold is firm at 32½. Here there is very little doing in that precious commodity.

The Treasurer of the North Cliff Mining Co. gives notice that an assessment of fifty cents per share of the capital stock will be required to be paid in on the 5th of next month.

The telegraph announces new counterfeit fives on the New England Bank, Boston Mass. The genuine represent a female seated on a box, with helmet and breast plate, &c., &c.; large 5 extending lengthwise over the bill. It is probably an imitation of this plate.

In regard to mutulated U. S. currency, the Treasurer, F. E. Spencer, says:

No note is, or ever has been, rejected for being *worn* by use or otherwise, nor for *any kind of defacement* so that its character can be discerned, nor for being torn, however badly, so that the pieces, returned will constitute nine-tenths of a note of the fractional currency, or nineteenth-twentieths of a United States note. It is only where a piece, to the extent above indidated, is torn or cut off for the purpose of fraud, or from malice or wanton carelessness, and not returned with a note for redemption, that a proportional reduction is made under the regulations of the office.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the new National Banks which have gone into operation in Pennsylvania, with the capital and chief officers of each:

First National Bank of Philadelphia—capital, $150,000; O. W. Davis, President; M. McMichael, Cashier. First Bank, Erie—$100,000; J. C. Spencer, President; M. Sanford, Cashier. First Bank, Carlisle—$50,000; S. Hepburn, President; W. W. Hepburn, Cashier. First Bank, Wilkesbarre—$51,000; J. M'Lean, President; Thomas Wilson, Cashier. First Bank, Pottsburg—$75,000; T. Herr, President; E. B. Eberman, Cashier. First Bank, Towanda—$65,000; G. F. Mason, President, N. N. Belts, Jr., Cashier. First Bank, Marietta —$80,000; John Hellinger, President; A. Bowman, Cashier. First Bank, Huntingdon—$100,000; G. M. Bell, President; G. W. Garretson, Cashier. First Bank, Pittsburgh—$400,000; J. Laughlin, President; J. D. Scully, Cashier. First Bank, Scranton—$150,000; J. T. Hunt, President, W. W. Winton, Cashier. First Bank, Johnstown—$80,000; D. J. Morrill, President; H. J. Roberts, Cashier. First Bank, Girard—$50,000; H. M'Connell, President; R. S. Battles, Cashier.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, September 8.

The markets were not very active yesterday. Dealers took hold very sparingly. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

GROCERIES.—The market became excited in the afternoon, on account of news received from the East that a further advance had been established in Sugars and Coffee. An agent for an Eastern firm made several consignments of both these articles. Dealers are confident of an advance in this market. Among the sales were the following.

Sugar.—11 hhds New Orleans at 13@13¼c; 10 do on private terms; 10 hhds Cuba at 12@12¼c; 16 bbls Crushed at 15¾@16c.

Molasses.—Sales 20 bbls old at 56c; 10 bbls new crop at 58@60c; 20 do on private terms.

Coffee.—The demand is improving; sales of 40 sacks Rio at 29@30@31c; 10 bbls "A" at 14¾c. Dealers say it cannot fail to advance.

Rice.—Sales 15 tres at 8¾@9c per Island.

BACON.—The market was very firm, holders generally asking an advance of ¼@½c ₱ lb. The sales were as follows: 400 pieces Shoulders at 6¾@6¾c; 3000 lbs do at 6¾@6¾c. Sales 4000 lbs plain Hams at 10¾@10¾c; 2000 lbs do at 10@10¼c. Sales of 2000 lbs sugar cured Hams at 13@13½c as per quality. Sales of 1500 lbs Sides at 7c. Country meat has pretty much disappeared for the season.

HAY.—The market was very firm under light receipts. Sales 15 loads at scales at $30@36 ₱ ton; the demand exceeds the supply.

CHEESE.—The market was very firm, holders generally asking an advance; sales 7½ bxs W R at 10½@11c; inferior sold at lower figures.

FLOUR.—The demand seems improving. Some large dealers were inclined to ask higher figures but buyers did not seem disposed to meet them. The stock in first hands is not large; the receipts were only moderate, and a general dullness seems to pervade the market. Among the sales were the following: 160 bbls Extra, from store, at $5 20@5 25; 50 bbls do do $5 15; 125 bbls Extra Family, from store, at $5 75@6 25 bbls do do $6 25. Sevier dealers seemed inclined to ask higher rates.

BUTTER.—In good demand; sales 10@15c packed at 16@18c; 600 lbs fresh roll at 20@25c, according to quality.

EGGS.—Market very bare and prices tending upward; sales 5 bbls at 12c—an advance. The receipts were light.

APPLES.—The receipts continue to increase, sales 40 bbls at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—There was decidedly a better feeling manifested in this article, especially in Wheat and Barley; holders of the latter were demanding $1 04@1 05—an advance.

WHISKY.—Market firm, with a good demand; sales 64 bbls, in lots, at 45@46c for city rectified.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Market yesterday was inactive, the stock to operate with being very limited. Holders were firm in their views, and seem to think that prices will further advance.

CRUDE.—The sales yesterday were quite small. There was a large amount of talk, whilst the speculators were restricted. An offer of 24c. was made for 900 bbls in tank and refused; a compromise was made and a sale effected, but the terms were withheld—supposed to be 24½c. Crude, packages included, was held at 23½@24c.

REFINED.—Sales 250 bbls free, straw color, at 60c; sales in a small way, in bond, immediate delivery, at 53@54c; sales 400 bbls, October delivery, at 56@57c.

The market in New York was dull, prices having a downward tendency. The only speculation going on was for future delivery.

CRUDE, in this market was not so active, and may be quoted in tank at 24@24½c, some holders asking a higher figure; their stocks are out of the market for the present.

The imports since our last were very light, as follows:

Per Allegheny River.—155 barrels.

Per A. V. RR.—Refined, 235 barrels; Crude, 294 barrels.

The exports East during the same period were 2,019 barrels, as follows:

To New York.—Refined, 790 bbls; Naptha, 2 bbls; Tar, 21 bbls; Benzole, 30 bbls.

To Philadelphia.—Refined, 676 bbls; Crude, 446 bbls.

To Baltimore.—Refined, 54 bbls.

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slackwater.

A NEW light draught steamer named "Geneva" came down from Brownsville. She has not yet been announced for any port.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Memphis, says:

The Evansville has broken her cylinder timbers, and is lying at the mouth of White river. The Pike sails from Helena to-morrow for Duvall's Bluff. The arrivals to-day are—Progress from Helena, Minnahaha from New Orleans, Liberty, No. 2, from Cairo, and Hillman from St. Louis. Departures—Liberty, No. 2, for Cairo, Hillman for St. Louis, Sultana for St. Louis, Minnehaha for St. Louis, and New Kentucky for Helena. The river is stationary, with six feet hence to Cairo, and seven feet to New Orleans. The water in White river is six feet and falling rapidly. The Gladiator is in with advices from New Orleans to the 29th. The news is unimportant.

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.—With the weather highly favorable for the completion of the northern harvest in France, the Paris flour market during the week has further given way, the current prices for first qualities being f 55 to f 57 ₱ 150 kilos (equal to 38s 6d@39s ₱ 280 lbs, English). Wheat also, in consequence of numerous offers, finally gave way to 12 ₱ sack, (equal to 38 ₱ qr,) new being quoted at f 30@f 31 50 ₱ 120 kilos (46s@48s 6d ₱ qr.) Wheat—Prices were gradually receding in Belgium, white to 5ls, red to 4ls 6d. At Brussels there were buyers of Wismar wheat at 50s, and for Holstein qualities at 46s. Rotterdam was cheaper for wheat and dearer for rapeseed. Almost nothing was doing at Amsterdam, though Polish wheat was nominally quoted at 58s. At Hamburg business was extremely dull, but wheat remained held at about previous rates, say to 5ls ₱ qr for fine Wehren red; New Saale barley 34s; new Chevalier to 38s 6d ₱ qr; Oats 21@24s. Advices from foreign ports being discouraging, the price of wheat at Alexandria was lower; Saidi to 28s 6d ₱ qr; Behara to 28s 6d. Beans 25s 6d@27s; with a good demand. Barley was active at 20@21s ₱ qr.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—IRON—The market is firmer and rather more active, and good No. 1 is scarce and wanted at $35 ₱ ton, 4 months, and $33 50 cash. A sale of 3,000 ton Glendon Grey Forge was made at $31 50 cash. Scotch Pig is quiet. In manufactured iron there is no change, and a moderate business doing in Bars and Rails at about previous rates.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New York	Liverpool.
New York	Sept. 12	New York	Southa'tn.
City of Balt'e	Sept. 12	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. Y.	Sept. 19	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'tn.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York	Southa'tn.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York	Southa'tn.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York	Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York	Southa'tn.

FROM EUROPE.

City Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southa'tn	New York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City of N. Y.	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New York.
City Manch'r	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light....New York....Aspinwall..Sept. 17

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, &C.

Corsico..New York..Nassau and Havana..Sept. 12

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.	Delaware Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.	Canada Banks.*
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS

Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	

PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.

Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Lambertville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	1½
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	1½
Rhode Island	½	Kentucky	½
Connecticut	½	Virginia, Wheeling 2	½
New York Country Banks	½	Missouri	2@20
New York City	½	Illinois	2@60
Pennsylvania	½	Wisconsin	2@40
Ohio	½		

£ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ₱ cent.

THE OIL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market during the early part of this week ruled heavy, prices declined again to 35 cents for Crude; since the decline, a better demand prevailed, and sales were made freely at 35 cents, now held at 36 to 37 cents, with but few transactions at the advance. The demand for Crude, except at a lower quotation, is limited. The recent reduction of French duties on Refined has checked the export of the Crude article to France. In Refined, we notice sales of 200 barrels pale straw at 57½ cts; 200 barrels ditto at 58 cts, and some 900 barrels, in different lots, at from 58 to 60 cts, as to quality. There has been less disposition shown throughout the past week to operate for future delivery; we hail this with great pleasure as a sign of the better reason having returned to those who were a few weeks ago wild and almost frantic with inflated speculation. Refined, free, is selling as wanted at from 65 to 68 cents, as to quality and quantity

FINANCIAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

AND

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

FARMERS' DEPOSIT BANKING CO.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT,

Par and Current Funds Received on Deposit.

THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDERS are individually responsible to depositors to the whole extent of their private means:

JAMES MARSHALL,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
JOHN SCOTT,	JACOB PAINTER,
WILLIAM WALKER,	WILLIAM CARR,
SAMUEL GEORGE,	S. B. ROBISON,
THOMAS MELLON,	THOMAS SCOTT,
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THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

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No. 110 SMITHFIELD street, (opposite the Custom House).
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☞ This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

THE OLDEST AND BEST—

KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW,

Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.

Published monthly for $1, and semi-monthly for $2 a year, in advance:

Edited and published by

JAMES W. KENNEDY,

sep7 78 FIFTH street.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss*:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.

OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.

OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.

Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.

Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.

B. C. & J. SAWYER,
Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
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W. H. DEVORE,

UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,

Having been appointed

SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,

by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders of

Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,

which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

On DWELLINGS, STORES, and

OTHER BUILDINGS:

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and

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OF NEW YORK.

Assets, July 1st, 1863,.....$2,007,530 91.

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Assets,.....$545,896 46.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

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Assets,.....$407,079 30.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,

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Assets,.....$355,967 39.

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☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

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CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

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just what they need for

REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,

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ALL NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,

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SIMON JOHNSTON,

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The Daily Commercial.

AGRICULTURAL.

Suggestions and Notes for the Month.

September might properly be placed first in the farmer's Calendar. Although each month brings it labors, *this* witnesses the commencement in cultivation of the great crop of the world, wheat, which for ages has taken pre-eminence among cereals, and upon which more than any other depends the most important interests of society. No man could estimate the results of the entire failure of this grain for only a single year; it would incite greater revolutions than history has yet recorded. The farmer may with honest pride often revert to the fact that he moves the great balance wheel of society, and it should be his constant endeavor to labor with a zeal and an intelligence befitting his station. Success in his calling is not merely a matter of personal gain, it brings a benefit to society, and its influence is felt in every sphere, from the mechanic in the workshop, to the statesman in the National Council. The progress of agricultural science, though slow compared with achievements in other fields, has contributed very largely to the present position of America among the nations, and enabled her thus far to resist a revolution which would have torn many other existing commonwealths to fragments. While we have bread to eat and to sell, our strength is untouched, though temporary reverses attended our arms.

The sowers should go forth cheerfully at this time. The past three years have yielded unprecedented plenty. Scourges of drouth, of insects, and other inflictions ruinous to the wheat crop, have been confined to limited areas, the great aggregate has filled to overflowing the store-houses of the world, and the pockets of the producers. He must be perversely blind who fails to see in this the hand of that Providence that guides the affairs of nations. Without such abundance the aspects of our great internecine struggle might have been very different. Foreign nations have not cared to raise their arms against a power to which, from scarcity at home, they were compelled to look for bread. It may perhaps, be too much to expect that another abundant harvest will fill our graneries and coffers. Yet, whether, this be decreed, or it shall occur that the land shall withhold a large increase, there is every reason for sowing wheat largely, for improving every acre that can be *well tilled*. The prospects abroad are darkened with a gathering storm of war. Should it burst upon Europe, then what was experienced during the Crimean campaign will be felt again; the demand for our breadstuffs will absorb all the surplus we may raise. In view of this contingency, and also of the fact that there are rarely *four* successive years of plenty, we advise a large investment in this direction. It should not be forgotten that effort may often be more profitably directed to securing increased return from the number of acres usually cultivated, rather than by enlarging the area put under cultivation. The former course requires less capital, less labor, and at the same time prepares the land for better returns in future. One hundred dollars properly used in draining, or other needed improvements, may increase the yield from ten to twenty per cent. for a term of years.

WORK FOR THE FARM, HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

There will be little leisure on the farm this month. In addition to sowing winter grain, in many sections the corn will be ready to be cut up by the ground, early potatoes to be dug and marketed, and early apples to be gathered and disposed of. At the West, the great sorghum crop will demand attention, and those who have cultivated tobacco will find ample employment in cutting and curing. Much labor and vexation will be saved by having all necessary buildings and implements in readiness for each crop. The market should be closely watched at this season, to determine when to dispose of grain, wool, etc. Very favorable contracts for future delivery may often be secured during the present month. Taking one year with another, it is safe to accept a price which will give a good profit on capital and labor invested.

Barns and *outbuildings*, particularly those in which hay and grain are stored, should be frequently examined, to secure their contents from injury by storms, vermin, etc. A good coat of paint will pay more than the interest of the cost in the preservation of wood-work exposed to the weather, and in the improved appearance of buildings. Autum is a good time to apply it. Keep all buildings well insured, and protect houses and barns with lightning rods.

Beans properly harvested will command a good price. Cure and save the haulm or straw and the unripe pods for feeding to sheep.

Buckwheat should be harvested before ripe enough to waste by shelling. Save the straw for litter; it is of little value for feeding. If there be a good mill in the vicinity it will usually pay to have the grain ground for market.

Butter made this month and next, if properly worked and packed, may be kept for use or for marketing any time before next Spring, when it will command better prices. A good milk-room, clean utensils, good salt, and *sufficient working* are essentials. Much labor will be saved by the use of a good butter worker.

Cabbages.—Market those which are mature, and keep the late crop well hoed to promote rapid growth and early heading.

Cattle.—Keep them well fed, especially milch cows, and those intended for fall beef. Give them corn or millet from the soiling patch, roots and tops from the beet and turnip field, and extra leaves from the cabbages, etc. Commence stall feeding early. The same amount of grain will make from ten to twenty per cent more flesh, if fed out before cold weather requires a large part of it to be used in keeping up the animal heat. Salt at least once a week, and allow free access to water.

Cellars.—Thoroughly cleanse and prepare for the reception of roots, apples, etc. Make rat proof by cementing the floors. Where many vegetables are to be stored, it is desirable to have a cellar under the barn for them.

Cisterns.—Cleanse before the fall rains, and if good well or spring water be not obtainable introduce a filter. Clean rain water, even unfiltered, is the most wholesome for all purposes, and after a short experience is agreeable to the taste.

Corn.—Mark the earliest and most productive stalks to be reserved for seed, and leave it to fully ripen. Cut the stalks by the ground as soon as the grain is glazed, cure the stalks for fodder, and store under cover to be husked when time allows.

Draining.—Attention is called to this item month by month, because it is believed to be one of the most desirable and best paying improvements to be introduced on most farms. Itt will be beneficial, not only by reclaiming swamp lands, but it will render any compact soil more productive by taking out the surplus water, giving it access to the air which will bring nourishment to the roots of plants, and making the soil lighter, so that the rootlets can more easiler make their way through it in their search for food. Try it according to plans described from time to time in former volumes, upon a single acre, if no more, and note the results. Finish off *all* winter grain fields with deep draining furrows to carry off surplus surface water.

Eggs.—Pack in salt those laid now, for winter use, and for selling about holidays, when they are in large demand at the best prices.

Fences and Gates.—Cut timber for new ones needed. Replace all unsound posts and stakes before the high winds of Fall and Winter have prostrated them. Char the bottom of gate posts before setting, or give them a good coating of gas tar.

Flax should be pulled as soon as the stalk is of a yellowish tinge, the leaves having mostly fallen, and the centre seed boll become of a brown color.

Grain.—Thresh as soon as practicable, and store in secure bins, or market if prices are satisfactory. Carefully cleanse from weed seeds, etc. Some dealers re-screen much of the grain received, and make a good profit by the improvement in quality. If good seed has not already been secured, select from the best growth before threshing, or procure it from reliable parties, and keep secure from vermin.

Hogs.—Commence feeding early, with refuse grain, bran, and unsound corn, and finish off with old corn if there be any on hand. Early made pork costs less and usually commands the best price. Keep the pens clean and well supplied with muck, weeds or straw, to absorb manure.

Manure-making and money-making are almost synonomous on old farms. Provide an abundant supply of muck for use in the stables and yards the coming winter. Secure the weeds, wild grass, etc., from waste places, for the same purpose.

Plow at once for winter grain, if it be not already completed. Deepen the soil by going an inch below the last plowing. This can be done with less risk for winter grain, than with spring crops.

Potatoes not wanted for immediate marketing are better left in the ground as late as can be safely done without danger from frost. When dug they should be housed as soon as practicable, and not left exposed to the sun. A potato digger is well worth its cost to those who raise this crop on a large scale. After digging, plow under tops and weeds, unless the latter have ripened seed, in which case they should be gathered and burned.

Poultry that have had the range of grain fields, are in good condition for early fattening for market. Confine and feed them liberally, and allow plenty of water, with dust of ashes to wallow in. Promote the laying hens that are shut up, by feeding with scraps of refused meat.

Root Crops.—Keep the soil well stirred, and allow no weeds to interfere with their growth. If standing too thickly, thin, and feed the surplus to cattle.

Rye.—Sow after oats, or a second crop may be taken from the same ground, if the land is in good heart. Sow a little later than wheat. The white variety has proved excellent in this vicinity.

Sheep.—A small allowance of grain occasionally will bring them into good condition to winter well. Salt regularly and allow plenty of water. Examine to discover any signs of foot-rot, and if it appears, apply remedies promptly, and separate diseased sheep from the rest of the flock.

Soiling Crops.—Feed to stock as needed, or cure for winter fodder if pasture be abundant.

Sorghum.—Cut as soon as the seed is ripened, and press and boil immediately. Improved apparatus will pay in convenience, and in quality of the syrup. Experiment in making sugar with a small portion, by manufacturing before the seed has ripened. Remove the seed from all before grinding.

Timothy.—Sow with winter grain for meadow, or it may be sowed alone, in the latter case increase the quantity of seed. A top-dressing of fine manure, after covering the seed, will be beneficial.

Weeds.—Allow none to scatter their seed for next year's crop. Cut and burn—or add to the compost heap such as are not nearly ripe.

Wheat.—The earlier sowed has uniformly succeeded best in standing the exposure of Winter, and in escaping injury from the midge. Drilling, where practicable, is every way preferable to sowing broadcast. Wheat growers should notice the International Wheat Exhibi ion to be held at Rochester, September 8th, 9th and 10th.—*American Agricultrist.*

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR, who has lately been the guest of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is expected in London on the 24th of August. He is to leave with his family for America on the 29th instant, in the Scotia.

A GAY DESERTER, a Boston man, sold himself seven times as a substitute. It was just one time too many, as he has been arrested and will be shot.

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NEW GOODS,

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NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

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SEWING MACHINES

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GRAPES.

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Book Binding, of all Styles,

From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

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BRACKETS, CORNICES,

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REGILDED OR REBRONZED,

and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of

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The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

PRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot, se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown:	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Accom'dn:	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
2d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport: 1:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	10:00 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance.....	4:10 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
do Crestline.....	8:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne...	2:20 p. m.	2:10 a. m.
do Chicago.....	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at.....	8:40 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus...	10:45 a. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati..	3:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville...	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do St. Louis.....	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	7:10 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
do N. Brighton at.	8:36 a. m.	3:51 p. m.
do Alliance at.....	11:20 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
do Crestline at.....	6:00 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:

From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:45 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.

Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Leave New Brighton at 5:00 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Arrive at Allegheny at 6:50 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.

Chicago Express	2:25 a. m.
Chicago Express	3:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail	7:05 p. m.

Trains run by Columbus time, which is minute slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.

JOHN H. JARNIS, General Sup't,
se7 WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass'r. Ag't.

1863 SUMMER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 30:50 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 11:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 12:20 p. m; Fast Line 12:50 a. m.; Through Mail Train 12:20 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:25 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:40 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 12:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown